

Central Office in Washington that the tribal loans be foreclosed, and that the United States take possession of the individual collaterals and that the loans be liquidated. (Later on in the interview I asked him his opinion as to whether, under today's conditions of more lenient terms, foreclosure would have been necessary. He answered:) The foreclosure resulted from the recommendation to Washington. This is off the record, but I would say that I feel this was the result of two or three disgruntled B.I.A. officials who didn't like the ways the Indians handled things. They wanted to exercise their authority and show the Indians who had the power so they made this recommendation and got Washington to go along. The tribes wanted to extend the time for repayment of the loans, but Washington would not go along with them. Eventually, most of the repayment came from income from trust property that was withheld from income from trust property that was withheld from the Indians' accounts and signed over to the government. As you may know, there is no statute of limitations on money owed the government. The lease money from inherited lands was paid into paying off these loans, and these loans were eventually 100% paid off, plus interest of 1% and